



ALEXANDRIA.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18.

MR. SHERMAN'S SUBSTITUTE FOR STEVEN'S Military Force Bill—combining the principal features of the Force Bill and those of what is called Blaine's amendment, passed the Senate, yesterday, and will probably pass the House, to-day or to-morrow.

ALEX. DALLAS BACHE, LL.D., Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, died at Newport, R. I., yesterday morning, February 17th, in the 61st year of his age, after lingering for months under the affliction known as softening of the brain. He was one of the most eminent scientific men of the country, and his labors have received merited tokens of acknowledgement not only in this country, but from many of the governments of Europe. His remains will be brought on to Washington on Thursday, and there will be a public funeral, of which due notice will be given.

ARRIVAL OF THE SWATARA WITH SURRAT ON BOARD.—A dispatch from Fortress Monroe dated yesterday says: "The pilot-boat William Starkey reported this morning that she spoke the Swatara at Cape Hexy, with Surra on board, from Alexandria via Lisbon, bound to Washington. A bark-rigged gunboat, supposed to be the Swatara, was seen at daylight this morning anchored near Willoughby's Spit lightship. The pilot-boat Maryland put a pilot on board, and at eight o'clock she got under weigh, and proceeded up Chesapeake Bay."

Small dribbles of "conscience money"—the results of the "pickings and stealings" of the last four or five years—continue to drop into the U. S. Treasury. Greenbacks, as yet, are the only returns:—no pictures—furniture, books, jewelry, pianos, &c., &c. "Conscience" appears not yet to have reached these articles. When it does, there ought to be a large hall in the Treasury Department appropriated for the "exhibition"—and when the stream of these "spoils," now in the hands of private individuals, once begins, it ought to come with "a perfect rush!"

There was a meeting of the "Congressional Temperance Society," held last evening at the Hall of the House of Representatives, at which speeches were made by Messrs. Wilson, Colfax, Yates, Dodge, and others. "Mr. Dodge mentioned that Mr. Thaddeus Stevens had told him on Friday that he would be with them in this meeting if he could possibly leave his bed, and if it was only to say that for thirty years he had fought against intemperance! This announcement was received with great applause." Forty members of Congress belong to the society.

The coroner's inquest in the case of Henry Clay Lee, a colored man, recently murdered in Warrenton, Fauquier county, returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death, on the night of the 27th ultimo, by blows inflicted on his head, and strangulation, and that his death was caused by two colored men, John Butler and John Johnson, who have been committed to jail to await their examination before the next County Court."

Mrs. Alice Pattie, who died recently, in Warrenton, was a native of Alexandria, but of Maryland parentage and a descendant of the Williams's of Revolutionary memory. She was a daughter of Capt. Liburn Williams of the "old Maryland line," and niece of Gen. Otho Williams. For more than half a century she was a resident of Warrenton, and during that long period a member of the Methodist Church.

The Home Journal, one of the best of the literary papers at the North, if not the best, since the death of Mr. Willis has been conducted by George Perry, J. H. Elliot and Morris Phillips, under the firm of Morris, Phillips & Co., who keep up its spirit. The Home Journal, unlike many of its contemporaries, does not make a merit of insulting and maligning the people of the South.

Gov. Swann has tendered to John M. Frazier, late Speaker of the House of Delegates at Annapolis, and now a prominent member of the Baltimore bar, the vacant seat in the Court of Appeals of Maryland. Mr. Frazier declines the position, preferring the pursuit of his profession to the honors and inadequately required labors of the bench.

We have received a copy of the "Semi-Annual Report of the Virginia Military Institute for January, 1867," and are gratified to learn of the very satisfactory progress of the cadets of that favorite Virginia school, and of the favorable prospects of the institution.

There continue to be contradictory reports as to the position of the President—but the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette asserts that "several members of the Cabinet have given unmistakable evidence of a disposition to conciliate the Radicals."

It would appear by the latest news from Ireland, brought by the Cable, that the "Fenian insurrection" in Ireland, was quelled almost as soon as it began. At least, that is the latest report from the scene of the disturbances.

Henry St. Marie, the witness by whose evidence the identity of Surra, the alleged accomplice of Booth, Atzerodt, and Paine, was determined, has come on to Washington, to be ready for the trial of Surra.

Some of the Western Radical papers are making a great outcry against the Tariff Bill now before Congress.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

George Taylor, R. J. Brent, R. T. Merrick, attorneys for the State of Texas, have commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States against Whitts, Chiles, Hardenberg and others, holders of about \$100,000 worth of five per cent Texas indemnity bonds, to enjoin the collection and recover the said bonds. The allegation in the brief is that these bonds were improperly obtained from the Military Board in the State of Texas, during the late war, contrary to law, and against the statutes of the Federal Government, and the consideration also for the said bonds having wholly failed.

The railroad war, as it is familiarly called, is approaching a crisis in the Maryland Legislature. On Friday night, President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Thomas G. Pratt, representing the Baltimore and Potomac Road, argued the questions involved before the Senate and many members of the House of Delegates for over three hours.—President Garrett presented his views in support of the protest which the Baltimore and Ohio Road have made against the claim of the Baltimore and Potomac Road to build a road from Baltimore to Washington.

The case of Captain George Olney, who ran away from the Sheriff of Norfolk, Va., with his vessel, was up on Friday, in the Supreme Court Chambers of New York, the writ of habeas corpus having been returnable at 10 a. m. A return was made to the writ, and the requisition of Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, on Governor Fenton was produced in Court.—Counsel for the prisoner took the ground that Virginia is not a State of the Union, and hence Governor Pierpont's requisition amounted to nothing.

On Friday last, Wendell Phillips issued a new manifesto to the Radical party. In regard to the future treatment of the Southern States he declares that a military supervision of them under Congressional superintendence is the best plan, and for this purpose prefers the Stevens bill. But this he assumes is not sufficient for the purpose. The first step "indispensable and preliminary to all others is," he says, "to remove the Rebel who is now encamped at the White House."

On Wednesday evening, three or four ruffians went to the house of a farmer, named Herrington, in Rensselaer county, New York, for the purpose of robbing him of a large amount of money he was known to have. On entering the house the villains tied and gagged Mr. Herrington, and his wife, and brutally used them. They then searched the premises, but only succeeded in finding five dollars, with which they decamped.

Great excitement prevailed at New York on Saturday last among the Irish population, in consequence of the news of the Fenian insurrection in Cork and Kerry counties. The green flag was displayed from the window of the Fenian headquarters. Certain mysterious movements are said to have been made by the Fenians at Boston, a number of Fenian officers having left suddenly for some unknown destination.

In a letter addressed by M. Levevier to Sir John Herschel, and published by the Paris Monitor, the French astronomer states his views concerning the swarms of falling stars which he predicts will visit us on or about the 10th of August, which, he says, move in an orbit perpendicular to that of our planet, while those of the month of November move in a direction contrary to that of the earth.

The House Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to fix the tariff on coal at fifty cents a ton—a reduction of one dollar from the rate fixed by the Senate bill—and also reduced the tariff on salt from thirty to twenty-two cents, and from twenty-four to sixteen cents.

A Mr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, has petitioned the House of Representatives, asking its intervention in a case of alleged violation of a personal agreement between himself and the Emperor Napoleon. Mr. Parrish estimates his damages at fifteen millions of francs.

Thomas F. Bowie, ex-Congressman from Maryland, says a Washington dispatch, has pleaded in court that three notes of one thousand dollars each, on which he was sued, were for gambling debts, and has gained his case.

The Arago, which sailed from New York on Saturday, took \$300,000 in specie, and the City of Baltimore \$30,000.

The New York Stock Exchange has given \$5,000 for the relief of the destitute people of the South.

Belle Boyd, came as a passenger on the Moravian, which arrived yesterday, at Portland. This has been the warmest winter experienced at Havana for a number of years.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCE.—On Saturday Col. J. Perkins, commanding the 19th regiment of U. S. colored troops, which was mustered out of service on Friday, was arrested and brought before Justice Dryden, charged upon the affidavit of Mr. James E. Trott with having obtained from him under false pretences the sum of \$500. At the hearing Mr. Trott stated that early in the week he obtained permission to expose his goods for sale to the soldiers of this regiment, who were encamped on Federal Hill, that after he had gone to great expense in making his arrangements and after having removed his goods there, he was informed by Col. Perkins that he (Trott) was known to be a disloyal and that he must move off. Trott then produced a letter from Colonel Wiegell, endorsing his loyalty. The Colonel then offered to allow him to remain if he would pay \$1,000, but finally agreed to take \$500, and promised that he would draw the troops in line before bidding them farewell, and recommend them to purchase of Trott, assuring him that he would make \$10,000 by the transaction. Trott swore he paid the money at the Malby House in the presence of a man named Ross. Immediately afterwards the regiment was disbanded and some other parties had the benefit of making the sale, Trott not being allowed to remain. Mr. Keene, who appeared for the prosecutor, contended that the devices and tokens by which Trott's money was taken from him were false and that the false pretence held out to the prosecutor, that he should remain and could make \$10,000, created the credit and was the operative cause of producing the transfer of the \$500, and that it was the duty of the magistrate to bail him to await the action of the Grand Jury. Colonel Perkins, who is a lawyer by profession, conducted his own case, charging that it was only an attempt of Trott to extort money from him. The Colonel paid over to the magistrate the sum of \$500, and was then released to await the action of the Grand Jury.—Baltimore Gazette.

## Mr. Sherman's Substitute for Stevens' Force Bill Adopted in the Senate.

In the Senate, on Saturday night, at 11.40 the question was taken up on the amendment proposed by Mr. Henderson to Stevens' Force Bill, which was the Louisiana bill in the nature of a substitute. It was disagreed to.

A vote was then taken on the Blaine amendment, as amended, and it was disagreed to without a call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. Sherman then offered the following as a substitute for the entire proposition: "Whereas no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal republican State governments can be legally established; Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district, North Carolina and South Carolina the second district, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the third district, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, to punish, or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

Sec. 5. That when the people of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State.

Mr. Cowan took the floor in opposition to the bill and the substitute of Mr. Sherman, characterizing the latter as a relapse of the military bill and the Blaine amendment.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend the fourth section of the amendment by inserting after the words "in command of the district" the following: "and where it effects life, the approval also of the President of the United States." Disagreed to. Ayes, 14; nays, 26.

Mr. Saulsbury rose to what he might call a question of privilege. He submitted that this was a question of privilege. It was nearly two o'clock on Saturday morning, and he moved to adjourn.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend the fourth section by adding the words, "and no punishment shall be inflicted which is not prescribed by law." Disagreed to. Ayes, 28; nays, 25.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend the clause relating to suffrage by striking out the words, "shall be enjoyed by all," and inserting in lieu of this, "shall be denied to none." Disagreed to.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend the third section by inserting after the word "property" the words, "as fixed by law." Disagreed to.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend the third section as that all punishments under it shall be according to law. Disagreed to—yeas 20, nays 29.

After further debate by Messrs. Sherman, Cowan, and Buckalew.

Mr. Norton moved to strike out the words, "said rebel," before States, in the first section. Disagreed to.

After debate, the question was taken on adopting Mr. Sherman's proposition as a substitute for the bill. It was adopted—yeas 32, nays 3.—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, and Saulsbury in the negative.

At five A. M., Mr. McDougall moved to amend by providing that this act shall not enfranchise persons made citizens by the civil rights bill until they shall have been five years citizens. Disagreed to.

Mr. Norton moved to strike out the preamble. Disagreed to.

Mr. Doolittle moved an additional section, that no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President. Adopted—yeas 21, nays 16.

Mr. McDougall, at 5.45, took the floor, and made a speech in opposition to the bill, and at 6.15 A. M. the bill, as introduced by Mr. Sherman, and amended by adding what is contained in Mr. Doolittle's amendment just quoted, was passed—yeas 29, nays 10.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wiley, Wade, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Hendricks, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, and Saulsbury—10.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Dixon, Edmunds, Henderson, Foster, Fowler, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Nye, Blair, Sumner, and Sprague—17.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the title of the bill was so amended as to read "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," instead of "An act for the more efficient government of the late insurrectionary States."

The Senate then, at 6.30 A. M. on Sunday morning, adjourned.

The Order of the Lion, of Baden, richly set with diamonds, was recently sent to Count Bismarck, who returned it with the remark that the stones were false.

## EUROPE.

## LATEST BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Our advices from Europe by the cable are of Saturday. The British government denies that ship loads of Fenians had landed at Valentia. There had been a serious outbreak at or near Killarney. The Telegraph wires at Valentia were cut and destroyed in all directions. Riot and pillage had occurred to some extent. Several establishments had been sacked and coast policemen killed. The number of Fenians that retreated to Killarney was estimated at about eight hundred. They were said to be commanded by a Col. O'Connor.—The British Government had posted troops under Colonel Horsford at Malone Junction, in Cork county. The excitement in the neighborhood was intense, and people living in the counties menaced by the insurgents were precipitately leaving. A later dispatch states that a large party of Fenians in Toomies Wood had been surrounded by the troops and the chance of escape looked exceedingly small.—The larger body of eight hundred which retreated to the hills near Killarney was still at large. Col. Horsford's forces which watched Toomies Wood is represented as altogether too small to enter and attack the Fenians, but the escape of the latter was supposed to be impossible. The Irish authorities are said subsequently to have assured the British Government that the rising had been entirely stopped.—Still later news represents that quiet has been entirely restored in Ireland. The Fenians in Toomies Wood were driven out and dispersed. The Colonel O'Connor at the head of the larger band of Fenians in Killarney was reported to be none other than Head Centre Stephens. (?) The county of Kerry had been declared in a state of siege. Twenty Americans were reported to be acting with the Fenians. The eight hundred Fenians said to be at Killarney are by still later advices reported to have been dispersed. One hundred and forty Fenians have been arrested at Dublin.

The Emperor Napoleon made his customary speech at the opening of the session of the Corps Legislatif. [This speech is published in to-day's Gazette.]

A terrible earthquake had occurred in Cephalonia. Every town on the island was in ruins and the loss of life and property had been very great.

At the recent elections in Prussia the Liberal candidate, triumphantly carried their candidates. The districts had returned Count Bismarck as their representative.

The plan for the reorganization of the French army is said to be rapidly breaching distrust.

The Italian Ministerial question has been partially settled. Baron Ricasoli is to continue in office as Home Minister.

Dispatches from Athens report Cretan affairs to be unchanged.

It is now reported to be certain that the resistance offered by the Cretans will result in the recognition of their independence.

MR. DOOLITTLE, when he stood up in the Senate, on Saturday night, to plead, as he said, "for the life of the Republic," thus spoke of the measures now in progress, in reference to the Southern States:

"No such measures were ever before presented in an American Congress. What are they? Call them by what name you will, they are, in substance, a declaration of war against ten States of this Union. They are nothing more; they are nothing less. We know, sir, that the rebellion has been suppressed. We know that the rebel army has surrendered. We know that the rebel States have been re-established by the voice of their people, and that with all the machinery of their civil governments they are in full operation. We know, sir, that peace has been declared by the authorities of this Republic pursuant to acts of Congress conferring that power. In all the States of this Union peace has come. But, sir, what do these bills propose? They propose to open direct war on every form of civil government within these States. They propose to supersede and annul them all—to take from all the people of those States all voice in the power which is to govern them. The laymen, and the bayonet alone, in the hands of the soldiers, is to be the law to these States. All resistance is to be overcome; the States are to be taken possession of, and all civil institutions are to be subordinated to the bayonet."

CONGRESS.—The debate, in the Senate, on the Military Force Bill, was concluded at half past six o'clock yesterday morning, after an almost continuous session from Friday noon.

The amendment offered by Mr. Johnson known as the Blaine amendment was rejected. The Louisiana bill was offered as a substitute, and also rejected. Mr. Sherman then offered as a substitute a new bill, which it is understood had been previously approved in caucuses of the Radical Senators. It combines the main features of the Military bill with those of the Blaine amendment. It will, no doubt, be brought up in the House to-day, and as it must reach the President by Wednesday, to avoid a pocket veto, an effort will be made to obtain immediate action upon it.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Wentworth introduced a resolution calling for an investigation into the "corrupt bargaining" reported to be in progress between the President and some members of Congress. The resolution was first referred to the Judiciary Committee, but this was subsequently reconsidered, and a special committee of three ordered. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates altogether \$4,800,000.

The bill regulating the succession in the Presidential office and providing for an election in the case of vacancy, was passed. The Taft bill will be reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to-day.

HOPE ON—HOPE EVER!—There is nothing so discouraging in the present prospects or condition of the South as to leave us without hope. How weak and impotent we are to battle with the decrees of Fate! "Vengeance is mine," and has said One whom the Universe obeys, "and I will surely repay"—and, were we disposed to usurp this prerogative of Omnipotence, what would it profit us? Have we not tried the arbitrament of arms, and has not the verdict been against us? What now can avail our useless regrets and repinings? Let us, armed with fortitude, and panoplied with still unsullied honor, gaze fiercely in the face of adversity and challenge her to do her worst. Let justice and reparation and retribution be entrusted to the great adjuster, Time, and the Great God. And while these tremendous agencies are accomplishing their work, let us diligently till the earth, build railroads, dig canals, and rescue those which are dug from bankruptcy, multiply schools and colleges and erect churches. With the lights of the past to guide us; with many valuable lessons which we have bitterly learned in the school of adversity, we may yet be a far greater and more prosperous people than heretofore.—Rich. Times.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Gold to-day, 136½.

HOUSE WANTED.—For a suitable, medium-sized dwelling, a fair rent will be paid, in advance, if required, by Feb. 18th.

GEO. Y. WORTHINGTON.

## The Emperor Napoleon's Speech.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his speech before the Corps Legislatif on the assembling of that body, said:

"Serious events have happened in Europe, almost fulfilling the great Napoleon's idea to unite all the great homogeneous nations hitherto separated, and which is the only possible balance of power in Europe. German and Italian events have paved the way to it. Their success cannot disturb France."

I stood aloof, and held the peace which Prussia and Italy made without dismembering Austria. France was just and neutral. In another part of the globe we have been obliged to employ force to redress legitimate grievances, and we have endeavored to raise an ancient empire. The happy results we first obtained were compromised by an inauspicious concurrence of circumstances. The guiding idea of the Mexican expedition was an elevated one. To regenerate a people and implant among them ideas of order and progress; to open vast outlets to our commerce, and leave the recognition of services rendered to civilization to mark our path, such was my desire and yours; but as soon as the extent of our sacrifices appeared to me to exceed the interests which had called us across the ocean. I spontaneously determined upon the recall of our army corps, that the Government of the United States might comprehend that want of conciliation had embittered relations which for the welfare of both countries should remain friendly."

The Emperor then proceeded to say that the great powers ought to act in concert to satisfy the Christians, protect the rights of the Porte, and to prevent complications. The Roman treaty of September has been executed, which by the Government of the Pope has been placed in a new phase, and the veneration of his own strength, and the veneration of the great powers for the head of the Church, Europe will sustain his temporal power against demagogues. Our relations with England are intimate, and both the powers agree on all the great questions. The perpetuation of Austria is necessary to the balance of power.

The Emperor says that he is certain that the peace of the world is not to be disturbed. Sure of the present, and confident of the future, I have fulfilled your wishes in regard to the development of our institutions upon a liberal scale. France will use her new rights wisely. She is respected abroad, but the conditions of war being changed, she must increase her defenses. The army bill has been so drawn as to lighten the burden in times of peace and to increase the resources in times of war. Our neighbors assumed far heavier burdens. Let us ever keep our flag high, as the best means preserving peace."

The prosperity of France advances. The indirect revenue has increased fifty millions of francs, and we shall soon be able to satisfy all interest, reduce the land tax, and make public improvements whereby the working classes are to be benefited, and liberty to be solid, lasting, and glorious.

I trust in my people, my right, and my conscience."

DIED.

In New Orleans, October 9th, 1856, ALEXANDER McDONALD HASKELL, aged 35 years, only son of the late D. H. Haskell, of Washington city.

"Thus star by star declines, 'Till all are passed away."

[Nat. Int. & Newburyport Herald please copy.]

In Middleburg, Va., on Friday night, February 15, 1867, LEWIS CAMPBELL, only son of Dr. George W. Bagley, aged fifteen months.—(Leesburg papers please copy.)

At his residence, in Nanjungan, Md., on the 12th of January, J. F. DUNNINGTON, in the 41st year of his age.

CLOTHING DEALERS.

83 ARNOLD & FIELD, 83

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Have removed from No. 69 to No. 83, King street, and resumed their old business, where they would be pleased to receive a call from their friends, or any one in want of a suit of good clothes. We have on hand and are receiving a good line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, LINENS, &c., which we will make to order, very low, for the next two months, especially.

We propose to continue our GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, where you will always find the latest styles.

We will furnish

W H T E SHIRTS, as cheap as they can be had at retail in Philadelphia. Warranted to fit and wear well. Call and see us, at No. 83, King st., 3 doors west of Royal.

WILLIAM MURRAY, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 7, NORTH FAIRFAX STREET, Has just received a full and winter assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his stock.

WILLIAM E. ATWELL, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, No. 7, NORTH WASHINGTON STREET, THREE DOORS FROM E. N. Would announce to his friends and the public that he is again prepared to attend to all orders for work in his line, in his usually satisfactory style.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S, SQUARE-TOE BOOTS AND SHOES.

An assortment of superior quality of SQUARE-TOE BOOTS & SHOES, selling off at about ONE-HALF of the original cost, at

A. ROSENTHAL'S, No. 38, King street.

NOTICE.—In order to close out our stock of Ladies', Misses and Children's heavy BOOTS and SHOES, we have reduced the price. All in want of bargains will do well to call at

74 King street.

BOOTS—BOYS' BOOTS at cost, at 74 King street.

BOOTS—BOYS' BOOTS at cost, at 74 King street.

HEILBRUN & BRO., 506, SEVENTH STREET, (BETWEEN D AND E STREETS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., ARE SELLING AND MAKE TO ORDER, BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR MEN, LADIES, AND CHILDREN, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

74 CROSS' OLD STAND. The undersigned has leased the new and handsomely fitted store, No. 74, King street, (Cross' old stand,) where he has opened, and will keep constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of

LADIES', GENTS', BOYS', MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, of the very best make and latest styles, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he earnestly solicits a continuance of the same, and hopes by strict observance of his business, to merit the favor of his fellow-citizens.

au 23— W. B. WADDEY.

## STOVES, TIN WARE, &amp;c.

## RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

STOVES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, TIN WARE, ROOFING, SPOUTING, &c.

E. NOCH GRIMES,

having determined to resume his former business in Alexandria, respectfully announces to the public, that he has opened his establishment at NO. 43, KING STREET, below Fairfax, on the north side, where he is prepared to furnish the public with every description of articles in his line, which may be wanted. His assortment of COOK STOVES, STOVES, will embrace every variety, and of the best descriptions. He would enumerate among them, NOBLE COOK STOVES, the best that was ever in use, and well deserving its name, the LILLY, the PALMETTO, and others. His TIN WARE will be found equal, if not superior, to any ever offered for sale in Alexandria, and housekeepers can have any description of ware of that kind, which they may want, he invites an examination of his goods, and presents such a selection as cannot fail to please. All kinds of ROOFING and SPOUTING, executed in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

An experience of forty years in this business, enables him to claim that he has a practical knowledge of it, in all its branches. He is desirous of not only accommodating his customers, but of securing to them the best materials and of the best manufacture. He will warrant whatever he sells, and he will be glad to exchange what can be procured in their own city, for one of their own people.

With this announcement he will open his Manufactory, willing to show by his efforts, the patronage he seeks, will redound to the advantage of those who buy, as well as of himself, and that the citizens of Alexandria, by so doing, need not go elsewhere to purchase what can be procured in their own city, for one of their own people.</